

LATE PARIS FASHIONS

PARIS, Sept. 1.—The deaths of the Grand Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and of King Humbert of Italy, plunging, as they have, most of the royal houses of Europe into mourning, will have a depressing effect on fall and winter fashions. More somber colors are being called for, and mauve and violet are again much in demand.

The Princess of Wales has just had completed a very handsome gown, which is the criterion of smartness in that line for the season. The material used is black silk, while the trimming consists of lace and velvet bows. The sleeves are of light fitting above and trimmed with lace and insertion. The skirt is made to appear of the five gored cut, but in reality has only three. One of the seams runs down the center of the back, and a lace flounce, shaped shorter in the back than the front, covers the skirt. The blouse front opens over a plaited fullness of the silk and a graduated cascade of black crepe trims the bodice from shoulder to waist. The blouse is plaited at the waist to a close fitted lining.

For black ties, feathers and flowers there has sprung the greatest demand among the fashionables; likewise for all goods in black and white and the purple shades of half mourning. Tailored gowns, both black and grays, are being made in large numbers, while trimmings of lace, heliotropes, lavender and mauve are suddenly elevated into popularity.

Black serge gowns are regarded as especially smart for mourning wear of the more serviceable sort. For more dressy effects a model worn at Laffrey's commended itself both on account of its distinctness and its chic. It was of white silk crepe de chine over black velvet with white chifon. The long, slightly trained skirt was trimmed with lace, above which came a little group of narrow tucks and then a narrow band of insertion, the skirt being closed above with a rounded yoke. The lace of the bodice was made with a transparent yoke, encircled on the shoulders by folds of draped crepe de chine fashioned into a choux at one side, under which long sashlike ends of the crepe de chine fell like moles almost to the hem of the skirt. This was embroidered and trimmed at intervals with lace, which gave it a very rich appearance.

The hats for fall wear are scarcely picturesque. Too many of them are on the style of the Lady Smith hat, a shape suited to few faces. There are a vast number of hats of plain felt, simply ornamented, with bands or with a wing or a quill as the sole trimming. Such hats are serviceable for rough weather or walking, but are seldom seen on fashionable women after the hour of tea, and in the city are scarcely worn at all. Madame or mademoiselle at her elegant delights in hats of this sort. They are just the thing for morning (about the grounds or for a spin) and the beautiful roads in her newest motor.

It is told that one of the fads of the winter will be the lavishness of gold embroidery and metallic effects in ribbons and embroideries. For some time we have been treated to anticipatory hints to this effect, but now it is authoritatively stated. The use of gold

threads in outlining or embroidering patterns on chifon and mousseline seems to be one of the chief decorative effects for the winter evening gowns. The metallic threads are sometimes shaded to produce really fine effects. Dull copers and silver are used with advantage. The richness has a semi-oriental suggestiveness harmonizing well with the tendency to use oriental fabrics and oriental effects. Some of the new silks are real importations of Arabian, Hindoo and Egyptian patterns. These have been imitated by the French looms so successfully that they can scarcely be distinguished from the antique oriental hand loomwork.

Panne, changeable silks, leather treated fabrics, crepe de chine, crepe cristaie and brocade metallic effects are to be much used in fashioning the richer garments of the coming season; they will, in fact, occupy positions of excellence of popularity. Satin delaine and fabrics of that sort are likely to have a good deal of vogue for autumn wear, and they are very pretty trimmed with lace of the deep ecru shade.

Velvet is being used a great deal as a trimming on cloth gowns, the mate-

Lace fronts are not likely to be so much used with the tailored gowns. Revers and collars are lower in the front, but cut higher in the back.

Even the separate blouses are being made with the bolero effects, as was illustrated by one which I noticed

There is no question but lace will be much worn both during the fall and the winter. Those who have laid in a good supply of these beautiful trimmings from the bargain sales should therefore be happy. Luxe, Irish and Cluny are expected to hold leading places, but nothing which is pretty will be at all amiss. The shoes, too, are showing woven lace collars and jackets, as well as all over pieces, so that it looks as though, with a little alteration, last season's lace gowns may be creditably made to do service for another year.

There seems to be little prospect of a radical change in the shape of skirts until spring. It is authoritatively stated that the round skirt, just touching the

with wide, turned over cuff, like that upon a kimono, fall back over a deep padded undergarment of white chifon gathered upon a lace band. The blouse effect given by the upper part of the gown is cleverly effected by the insertion from the shoulders to the waist of a pointed application of lace. When the sash is tied around the gown at the waist line, the lace falls over the girdle in full folds that give it the appearance of being a separate blouse and skirt. In the back the wattle plait from shoulder to skirt suggests the remark that a good deal of use will be made this winter of wattle dress effects.

Jackets will be short, with the mere suggestion of a basque for autumn use. The long coats have not yet seen the end of their career. A softening touch is given to some of the light cloth three-quarter coats by the use of a choux and cash ends of chifon applied at one or both sides of the coat. In cases where the trimming is used on



AUTUMN GOWNS FOR ALL HOURS OF THE DAY.

that being applied in narrow bands, in shades from the color of the cloth to one either much darker or much lighter. When the gown is quite plain, the applications of bands bordering the neck, the sleeves being plain except for a group of tucking just below the shoulder. The bolero is still to be used, a new adaptation being a waistcoat with long pointed front pieces, which is to be worn with tailor made gowns. With tailor made gowns the colored, fancy skirt is about the only touch of color possible, and on it dressmakers look for many of their finest effects this year.

ground, will be introduced. The Paquin skirt of 1899 style seems to be favored by Americans. It is quite long and shaped to the figure, with a plaiting or scarcely noticeable drapery over the hips and the suggestion of a box plait in the back. It has the seam down the front and on most figures looks very well.

For indoor wear nothing could be more charming than the tea gown just completed by one of the great dressmakers for a very pretty actress. Voile, lace and chifon are the fabrics used in its making. The wide, Algerian sleeves,

both sides of the jacket a chifon band gracefully outlines the waist in the back, where it is sometimes clasped by a buckle of cut steel or pearl.

CATHERINE TALBOT.

Fashion's Pads in Fur.

It is predicted that the commingling of different peltry will be one of the distinctive features of the coming winter. Given plenty of scope and a ready appreciation, this craze will more than likely run to extreme exaggeration, when not one or two or three, but five and six different kinds of furs will be blended together in one clever whole. As to the success of such a departure time alone will tell. Applied fur will assuredly be an approved fashion. Furriers are simply craving to exhibit their manipulative skill and prove to us their undiminished prowess with knife and needle. And since applications of all sorts, kinds and conditions are dear to us, it is more than likely that we shall be ready and willing to be molded to the will of the adepts in the furry world.

Bright Colors in Favor.

Bright colors are coming into favor again, and the season promises to be exceptionally brilliant. All the newest models of dress are elaborately trimmed with costly lace or best quality silk passementerie, but, however gorgeous the colors may be, black velvet ribbon or chenille is invariably introduced on the bodice in some way or other.

FASHION FRILLS.

Many wraps are made in guipure over a color. Some fit the shoulders and reach to the elbow, where the edges turn up all round, showing a contrasting colored lining, the velvet edges bordered with a double ruching of silk muslin, a high collar completing the effect. Then some of the velvet mantles are longer in the back than in the front and are bordered with shaped flounces strapped with cloth, the turndown collar being edged with velvet, which shows the newest form of bolero. It is furnished with a hood. Some of the cloth coats are stitched all over and display straps and buttons down the front.

Paris the accordion plaited skirts hold away for young people, and soft woolen materials of all sorts are employed, such as velveteen, cashmere and crape fabrics. The bodices are made with deep belts and plaited yokes and ensembles, a lace beading outlining the yokes. Even children are wearing boleros and fancy jackets, very often in contrast to the dress. Light colored silks for evening wear for young girls are often trimmed with black mousseline.

The newest lingerie from Paris gives stout figures the aspect of slender hips, the petticoat clinging from the waist to below the knees. The princess gowns specially need skirts of this nature, and, indeed, these new sets of lingerie in one piece are invaluable for present fashions. Chemises, drawers and petticoats combined have been brought out in several designs, and morning gowns in plain silks, in cashmere patterned panne, are nearly all trimmed with inserted bands of lace. Swan's down is coming in again as a trimming for morning gowns made in soft wool.

Nothing is prettier than the silk slips hand worked and of English make, the stitching of the finest, the elaborate patterns carried out by means of tuckings and lace insertions.

The popularity of lace does not in the least wane, though its spell is already so long. The sequin is still surviving, though this season mainly in embroidery on lace and always of the smaller sort, veering almost to the size of the bead. Finely sequined lace frocks will reappear this winter and possibly in those pale colors we have already admired, as well as in white and black. Shushes will certainly continue to form a feature over the simple gathered skirts with the material being draped over the hips and setting into slight gathers into the band will probably be the form of skirt adopted, and, in fact, that is already being adopted by those in the van. It is very graceful and really can be worn by almost any figure. The sash makes a charming detail for a slight figure. Paquin gives such sweet decorative ends to his sashes, and often these are spoon shaped, in which guise they have a quaint lapet sort of look. Embroideries will be just as general on all kinds of costume, from the veriest web of an evening gown to the novelties of the tailor and the furrier.

The Elaborate Sleeve.

The Louis XV sleeves are not popular with the average person. They hang in the eye, as the saying goes, too quickly, and consequently become an aggressive item. Furthermore, they tend to cut up the entire figure in the strangest and most unaccountable way. None but the tall and slim are in any sort justified in considering them.

The Check Skirt and Cloth Coat.

There is a revival of the check skirt with the cloth coat. A good many Americans remain faithful to checks, and French people would never consider a wardrobe complete without one traveling or morning frock of checked tweed. Some of the best examples seen are a sort of mixed check in dark green and reds, with a coat of a dark shade of heather mixture cloth to tone with it, and even these somewhat severe little coats are made with a collar of embroidery, silk, panne or oriental satin and sometimes a beautiful eastern embroidery.

The Popular Bolero.

Boleros in all materials will be the height of fashion throughout the winter. The newest fashion in front with long scarfs tied in loose bows.

HOW TO STORE AWAY SUMMER CLOTHING.

IN THESE days clothing accumulates with a rapidity that was unknown in the days of our grandmothers, to whom one new gown a year was a luxury, costing, as it did, as much as would purchase an entire modern wardrobe. Then gowns and wraps were put away, from season to season, in great cedar chests, and sadly wrinkled some of them must have been when they again saw the light. Nevertheless, they were free from the attacks of that enemy of modern woolen and fur garments, the ever attentive moth.

The value of space in modern houses is so great that there is seldom much room for cupboards, clothes presses and wardrobes, therefore, how to dispose of the family clothing between seasons is a problem that many housewives find seriously troublesome. The architects of houses are generally men not enlightened as to the necessity of cupboards. If women built houses, all would be vastly different.

It is usually in the fall, when the summer garments are put away and the gradual transition from very light to very heavy is in progress, that the housewife of the task of finding a place for everything and keeping everything in its place is forced home upon the feminine mind. The difficulty is one in which the advice of Man, the Superior One, is worse than futile.

Says Man the Superior, when besought for words of counsel on the subject: "Buy some more trunks? Can't you get a few nice clean boxes to keep the clothes in? Don't bother me about such trifles!" And then he goes off to his wife, masculine diversions, congratulating his Maker on the quality of his handiwork that was accomplished when male brains were invented. Woman stays alone at home and wrestles with the problem with varying degrees of success. She manages to get all the unused clothing stowed away and survives the ordeal, so that Man, returning from his employment, takes to himself great credit and, if he doesn't voice it, says to himself philosophically:

"Worship how these women would run the house without me! They do it! But it never dawns upon him that no bills for boxes or trunks come in to verify his good opinion of himself.

In the first place, when there is no room for a wardrobe, there are a dozen expedients which hard pressed housewives have found satisfactory. A deep bed couch, made with a cavernous hollow inside, is the best place in which to keep much trimmed gowns. The size of the big box inside the couch is such that dresses may be spread out flat. When the upper part of the couch, which forms the cover, is shut down, they are protected from dust. Other clothes cases may be improvised from their being transformed into window seats or other ornamental pieces of furniture. All that is needed is some pretty cretonne or denim covers, some

brass headed tacks and a fitted mattress for the top.

Shirt waist boxes may be made from wooden soap boxes. These, covered smoothly with cretonne, the lids adorned with brass hinges and the ends of the box ornamented with fanciful brass hinges, are useful for a score of purposes and ornamental in a bedroom

A fine place to stow away clothing may be built to look like an elongated writing desk. The under part may be fitted with drawers on each side, these being as wide and as deep as space will permit. A brass rod running the entire length of the front, with shorter rods at the side, should be hung with

with brass handles. A tiny rail should be glued around each of the shelves. The wardrobe and open spaces not to be fitted with ornamental doors or drawers should be supplied with brass rods and hanging draperies.

In the wardrobe a great many gowns can be hung away if wire hangers are used for skirts and jackets. These flatten out the skirts so that quite a number may be successfully disposed of in one place. When waists and jackets are laid away in chests, they should be stuffed with paper to keep them from crushing.

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away, it should never be forgotten that cotton and linen clothes keep better for having all the starch washed out beforehand.

ELLA MATTHESEN.

Kitchen Hints.

A band of flannel or belt knitted of Berlin wool worn round the child's abdomen in hot weather will often check an attack of diarrhea, particularly when caused by chill.

Neuralgia, if not very severe, will often yield to the application of heat. Fill a bag with salt or bran and apply it to the part affected, and you will find it retains the heat a long while.

There is no better padding cloth than a piece of cheesecloth. This material, being coarse, does not retain the grease and is easily cleaned.

When making pies with a bottom crust, if you wish to prevent the gravy

AS TO SALADS.

Let your salads be varied, not always made in precisely the same style. Sprinkle over your lettuce one day a few cold cooked peas; another day French beans, finely sliced; another chopped tomato; chopped tomato and cucumber, a few weeds that have been left over, daintily chopped, or cold asparagus. Cauliflower may be covered with chopped parsley and served with French dressing.

A dainty dish of potato salad nicely garnished is a very agreeable accompaniment to cold roast beef; with cold mutton serve tomato salad; with cold chicken a Russian salad flavored with celery seed. The ordinary manufactured vinegars are just a little too strong for the average salad; they should be diluted, or lemon juice may be used instead. A good rule to remember is that salads made from uncooked vegetables, such as cress or lettuce, are better served with lemon juice, while those cooked, as French beans, cauliflower and asparagus, are better with tarragon vinegar.

It is easier in making a salad dressing to mix the oil and vinegar together, and then at last add the vinegar, giving a few rapid beats to make the emulsion perfect. When the dressing is put over the salad, it should be served at once, or the greens will wither and become tough and indigestible.

Roiled Loin of Lamb.

Have the bones removed by the butcher from a loin of lamb weighing about four or five pounds. Wash and dry the meat and spread it out on a board and cover the inside with a layer of forcemeat. Then roll it up neatly and tie it in the middle and at each end with narrow tape and roast it in a hot oven, basting it frequently until the meat is done. On taking it from the oven place it between two flat dishes and put a heavy weight on the top and

ounces of raw veal, which has been passed through a mincing machine, two ounces of finely minced ham, a dessertspoonful of chopped onion and two tablespoonfuls of minced parsley. Then season the ingredients with salt, pepper and a very little grated nutmeg and add sufficient beaten egg to make them into a fairly soft paste.

To Clean Paper Hangings.

Unless the wall paper be a washable one, no water must be used to it to take away soils and marks, but it should be cleaned with moderately stale crumbs of bread. Remove all dust from the wall paper with a feather broom and rub the paper downward with a large piece of bread, touching at each stroke about half a yard of paper. Begin each successive stroke at the spot (or a little above it) where the previous stroke has ended. The top part of the wall should be begun first and the work proceeded downward until all the paper is cleaned.

Care must be taken that the paper is not scratched by contact with the crust of the bread, neither must the strokes be made in a horizontal direction. The soiled part of the bread should be cut away, or the pieces of bread removed as often as necessary.

Tender Skins.

An east wind is a great beauty destroyer. Much may be done, however, to combat the influence of the east wind upon the complexion by taking a few timely precautions. A tender skin should be rubbed over with cucumber cream or lotion before being submitted to the influence of the east wind, all trace of the cream being immediately removed. Otherwise, if the grease remains upon the face it will cause particles of dust or grit to cling to it. After the cream has been removed with a soft handkerchief the face should be gently sponged with lukewarm water or rubbed over with a face leather. Soft water is essential for a tender skin. Procure pure rainwater if possible. Otherwise use distilled water or boiled water or some of the various water softeners that are sold. An occasional face bath of rosewater has excellent effects.

For Tender Feet.

The old fashioned remedy for blistered feet is to rub the soles with tallow dropped from a lighted candle into the palm of the hand. Tallow candles are seldom seen nowadays, but a little unsalted mutton dripping answers the purpose quite as well, and that is always easily obtained.

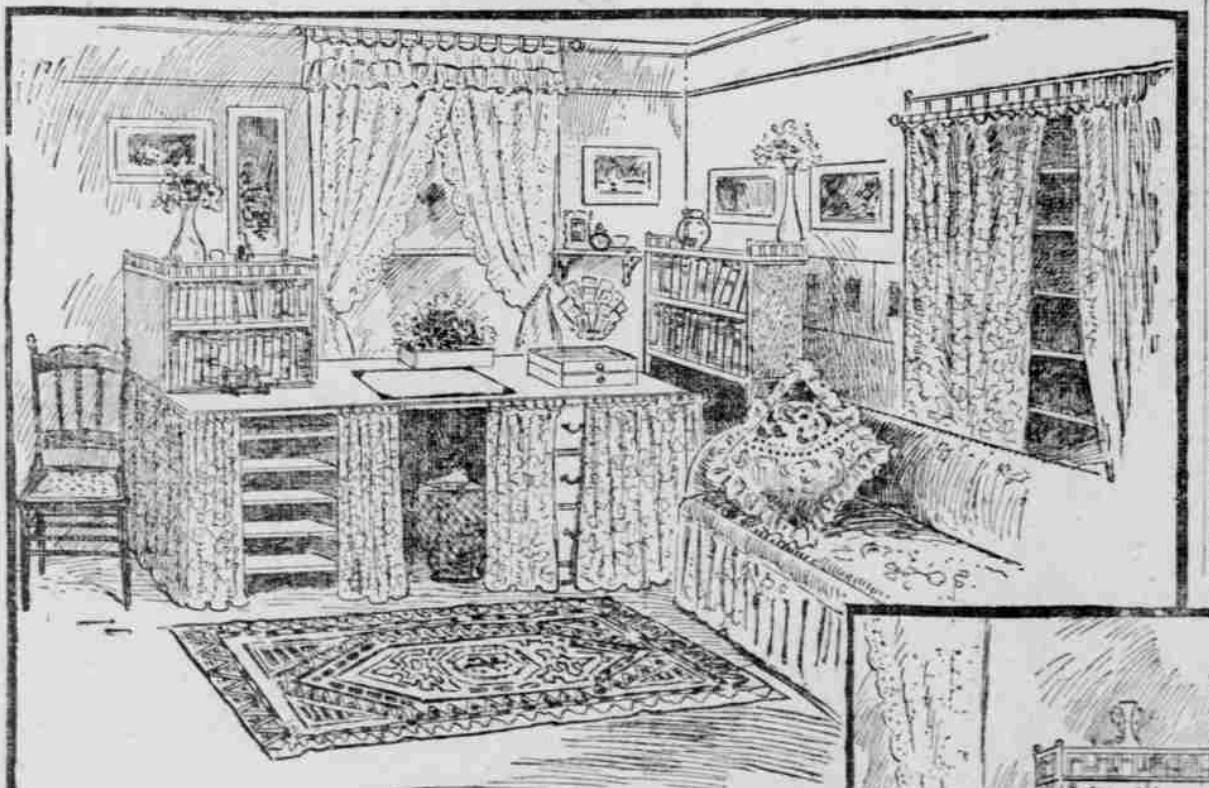
Purce of Green Peas.

Boil some peas until they are cooked, then put them into a steamer, with a small slice of bacon, a lettuce, half an onion thinly sliced, and pour in sufficient milk and water to cover them, and let them cook gently until the liquid is nearly all absorbed. Pass the peas and lettuce through a wire sieve, but remove the onion, and add a pinch of butter, salt and sugar, and a pinch of pepper, and when it is thoroughly hot mold it neatly in a vegetable dish and serve.

Stewed Peas.

Shell half a peck of peas, wash them in salt and water and parboil them. Put half an ounce of butter into a steamer, with a tablespoonful of minced onion, and let it fry for three minutes. Then put in the peas which should be well drained, add a quarter of a pint of water and let them simmer until they are quite hot. Mix a teaspoonful of rice flour with sufficient cold milk to form a smooth paste, then add a gill of cold milk and pour it into the steamer containing the peas. Stir them gently until the milk has thickened, then add a pinch of salt and pepper and a teaspoonful of caster sugar. Draw the pan to the side of the stove and let the peas stew very gently for half an hour or until they are tender. They should be watched from time to time, and, if necessary, add a little more water.

Gravies, sauces and soups, no matter how small the quantity, should be saved to use in warming up meat, fish or vegetables.



UNIQUE CLOTHES STORING DEVICES.

as well. If the box is a rough one, it is a good plan to tack over its surface very heavy, smooth paper, taking care to have no ridges either at the corners or elsewhere.

A combined clothes press and cabinet may be put up in any room where there is need of a closet and no space for one. A carpenter should build the frame drawers a series of small shelves will suit the convenience, and the other portion should be fitted with drawers half the height of the wardrobe. Up one side of the portion fitted with second, bringing the height of that side a little above that of the wardrobe. The upper portion may be ornamented with one of the decorative railings sometimes used as a finish over door shelves. All the woodwork should be carefully planned off and sand papered by the carpenter. Then it should be oiled and the drawers each fitted

silkoline or cretonne. With the curtains drawn over the drawers, no one will suspect that the desklike piece of furniture is in reality a clothes press.

In the open space in the center a wastebasket may be disposed, and the wood, covered with cretonne tacked to the surface with brass headed nails, will give it a decidedly fanciful appearance. The top should be perfectly smooth and enameled. Sheets of blotting paper tacked over the enameled top will give it quite a dignified appearance, or the blotting paper may be placed in the center of the desk and inclosed in one of the large leather tipped pads to be bought at the stationery shops. The rest of the desk may be covered with pretty linen and lace trimmed or embroidered covers, decorated with vases of flowers. A valance suspended from a brass rod or a row of shelves for books and bric-a-brac will make a pretty finish.

No matter where the clothing is out

from soaking through it brush it over well with beaten egg on the inside.

Instead of keeping parsley in water, which often turns it yellow, put it in an airtight jar in a cool place. It will keep it fresh for some time.

For the forcemeat, mix together half a pound of fine white bread crumbs, two ounces of finely chopped meat, four

leave it until the following day. Then wipe the meat and glaze it with aspic jelly.

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TIMELY MENUS.

BREAKFAST.
Fruit.
Hot or a Charlotte.
Lentils, Potatoes, Green Beans, Apples, Jelly, Biscuits, Coffee.

DINNER.
Little Neck Clams.
Calfy Soup.
Braised Saddle of Mutton, Lettuce, Creamed Potatoes, Baked Chicken, Creamed Carrots, Apple Sauce, Ice Cream, Gold Cake, Coffee.

RAISED SADDLE OF MUTTON.—Take the saddle of mutton, salt, pepper and onion, and leave them in the water at the side of the range for an hour. Then cut the mutton into thin slices and put each one on a cruet of fried lard. Fry the mutton and serve the eggs as a garnish; or, if only two or three eggs are required, place them in the center with the hash round.

ROASTED SADDLE OF MUTTON.—Take the saddle of mutton, salt, pepper and onion, and leave them in the water at the side of the range for an hour. Then cut the mutton into thin slices and put each one on a cruet of fried lard. Fry the mutton and serve the eggs as a garnish; or, if only two or three eggs are required, place them in the center with the hash round.

LUNCHEON OR TEA.
Consommé.
Water Cress Salad, Rolls.
Crispness of Fried Potatoes, Pickles, Charlotte Russe, Tea, Chocolate.

CRISPNESS OF FRIED POTATOES.—Cut some small rounds of bread, toast and butter plentifully and sprinkle with salt and pepper and moisten with milk. Dip them in a pint of water and let them simmer until they are quite hot. Mix a teaspoonful of rice flour with sufficient cold milk to form a smooth paste, then add a gill of cold milk and pour it into the steamer containing the peas. Stir them gently until the milk has thickened, then add a pinch of salt and pepper and a teaspoonful of caster sugar. Draw the pan to the side of the stove and let the peas stew very gently for half an hour or until they are tender. They should be watched from time to time, and, if necessary, add a little more water.

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